

- 2 Garcia-Corbeira P, Dal-Rè R, Aguilar L, *et al.* Is sexual transmission an important pattern for herpes simplex type 2 virus seroconversion in the Spanish general population? *J Med Virol* 1999;59:194–7.
- 3 Fleming DT, McQuillan GM, Johnson RE, *et al.* Herpes simplex virus type 2 in the United States, 1976 to 1994. *N Engl J Med* 1997;337:1105–11.
- 4 Pasquini P, Mele A, Franco E, *et al.* Prevalence of herpes simplex virus type 2 antibodies in selected population groups in Italy. *Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis* 1988;7:54–7.
- 5 Cowan FM, Johnson AM, Ashley R, *et al.* Relationship between antibodies to herpes simplex virus (HSV) and symptoms of HSV infection. *J Infect Dis* 1996;174:470–5.
- 6 Nahmias AJ, Lee FK, Beckman-Nahmias S. Sero-epidemiological and sociological patterns of herpes simplex virus infection in the world. *Scand J Infect Dis* 1990;69(Suppl):19–36.
- 7 Arvaja M, Lethinen M, Koskela P, *et al.* Serological evaluation of herpes simplex virus type 1 and type 2 infections in pregnancy. *Sex Transm Inf* 1999;75:168–71.

## Syphilis and gonorrhoea in the Baltic countries

### Introduction

Syphilis has often been a problem of great concern in many countries and not only because if untreated the disease may affect any organ, but it can also be inherited—that is, children are born with congenital syphilis.<sup>1–6</sup> After the second world war the highest indices in Latvia were recorded in 1973 (82.6 cases per 100 000 people). With strict preventive measures the situation from 1980 to 1990 was comparatively good—5–10 cases per 100 000 inhabitants but since 1993 a dramatic increase in the incidence of syphilis has been noted again.

### Methods

Syphilis was diagnosed by finding *Treponema pallidum* or by serological and immunofluorescence reactions (RPR, VDRL, TPHA, IFR abs IgM, IFA), gonorrhoea by finding gonococci and diagnosing by Gen-Probe Pace 2 and polymerase chain reaction.

### Results

As seen in table 1, 1996 had the highest syphilis morbidity level over the previous 10 years; in Latvia there were 3124 cases and in Lithuania 3761, but in Estonia the highest level was in 1998, 1101.

Most alarming is the fact that the incidence of syphilis in Latvia is increasing among young people. In 1996, there were 10 cases in those aged 13–14 years and 184 cases in the age group 15–17 years; seven children acquired the disease from parents; and 25 cases were congenital. In 1998 the figure were five, 119; and seven; and 15, respectively.

The highest morbidity level of gonorrhoea over the past decade was in 1993 with 4223 cases in Latvia, 5626 cases in Lithuania, and 3535 in Estonia, and it is currently still high.

### Discussion

In eastern Europe the incidence of syphilis in 1996 was the following: in Russia 263 cases, Kazakhstan 231, Moldavia 200, Belarus 210, Latvia 125, Estonia 66, Lithuania 101, and morbidity was dramatically increasing.<sup>4</sup>

In the United States in the early 1990s this was connected with the high level of drug addiction—"crack" cocaine use.<sup>1</sup> This is partly the situation in Latvia, as well as in the other eastern European countries where the prostitution level is also very high.<sup>5</sup>

Fluctuations in syphilis morbidity are parallel to changes in the political situation, increased migration of people, expanded import, and dissemination of pornographic information in the country. Since 1993, the rise in syphilis morbidity has been due to prostitution, publicised but medically uncontrolled, and to the rapid rise in the level of unemployment, alcohol abuse, drug addiction. Advertising of prostitution is spreading. In Latvia more than 200 clubs offering services by prostitutes have sprung up although prostitution has not been legalised.<sup>5</sup>

Pornographic and sex literature are brought into Latvia and are widely available, lowering the morals and ethics of the population, particularly of teenagers. The same situation also exists in the neighbouring countries.<sup>4,5</sup>

### Conclusions

In the years 1993–8 the number of cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea in Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia was very high. A special national strategy programme to prevent further increase of syphilis, gonorrhoea, and other STDs should be developed.

A RUBINS  
S RUBINS  
I JAKABSONE

Chair of Dermatovenereology, Medical Academy of Latvia, Riga

Correspondence to: Professor Andris Y Rubins, Department of Dermatovenereology, Medical Academy of Latvia, Kr Valdemara Street 76-75, Riga, Latvia, LV-1013  
arubins@apollo.lv

- 1 Buntin DM, Rosen T, Leshner JL Jr, *et al.* Sexually transmitted diseases: bacterial infections. Committee on Sexually Transmitted Diseases of the American Academy of Dermatology. *J Am Acad Dermatol* 1991;25:287–99.
- 2 Rubins S, Janiger CK, Schwartz RA. Congenital and acquired early childhood syphilis. *Cutis* 1995;56:132–6.
- 3 Edwards S, Carne C. Oral sex and the transmission of non-viral STIs. *J Sex Transm Inf* 1998;78:95–100.
- 4 Renton AM, Borisenko KK, Meheus A, *et al.* Epidemic of syphilis in the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union (Editorial). *Sex Transm Inf* 1998;74:165–6.
- 5 Rubins A, Gutmane R, Rubins S, *et al.* Epidemiology of syphilis in Latvia. *Acta Dermatol* 1999;8:59–62.
- 6 Sanchez J, Gotuzzo E, Escamilla J, *et al.* Sexually transmitted infections in female sex workers: reduced by condom use but not by a limited periodic examination program. *Sex Transm Dis* 1998;25:82–9.

Table 1 Overview of syphilis and gonorrhoea found in Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia 1991–8

Country/ cases of infections	1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
	Total	Per 100 000	Total	Per 100 000	Total	Per 100 000	Total	Per 100 000	Total	Per 100 000	Total	Per 100 000	Total	Per 100 000	Total	Per 100 000
<i>Latvia, 2.6 million population</i>																
Syphilis	216	8.1	273	10.3	830	31.8	1521	59.3	2357	91.9	3124	124.9	3008	121.3	2597	106
Gonorrhoea	2466	92.4	3309	125.5	4223	162.0	3774	147.1	2853	111.2	2099	83.9	1690	88.1	1237	50.3
<i>Lithuania, 3.7 million population</i>																
Syphilis	180	4.86	286	7.72	694	18.72	2142	57.78	3379	91.15	3761	101.5	3146	84.86	2326	62.75
Gonorrhoea	3071	82.8	4035	108.8	5626	151.7	5501	148.3	4057	109.4	2976	80.3	2021	54.5	1417	38.2
<i>Estonia, 1.5 million population</i>																
Syphilis	116	7.4	176	11.4	342	22.5	852	56.5	1034	70.4	972	66.2	1099	74.8	1101	76
Gonorrhoea	2299	146.8	2790	180.7	3535	233.1	3099	205	2882	196.2	2437	169	1969	134	1477	101.9